

REMARKS

The Examiner objected to the drawings because the arm portions mentioned on Page 10, Lines 15-19 were not illustrated. The specification and Fig. 3 have been amended to illustrate the arm portions as requested (the revised sheet of drawings is enclosed herewith). Thus, the objection should be withdrawn.

The Examiner rejected Claims 11 and 13 through 20 under 35 U.S.C. 101 as being inoperative because "the respective arm portions required to assemble the assembly would impart an imbalance unaccounted for in the assembly." However, the arm portions need not be integrally formed with the other components of the balance correction device (i.e., the arms could be removed after positioning the first and second discs relative to one another so as to eliminate any imbalance that might be caused by such arms). Also, the arm portions could be concentrically connected to the first and second discs so as to avoid imparting any imbalance to the balance correction device. Finally, any imbalance caused by the presence of such arm portions could be offset by proper positioning of the ball by the first and second discs. Any of these options would be readily apparent to a person having ordinary skill in the art. Thus, the rejection should be withdrawn.

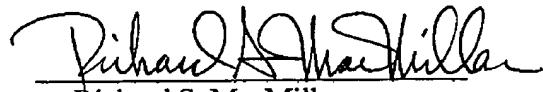
The Examiner also rejected Claims 11 and 13 through 20 under 35 U.S.C. 101 as being inoperative because the "balance corrective device 20 as shown will only provide corrective balance to the article 15a if the ball 24 is the only variable in the mass distribution of the device 20." This statement is not believed to be correct. It is true that the first and second discs are not, of themselves, balanced for rotation, and rotation the first and second discs during the balancing operation will vary the overall balance characteristic. However, such variances can be offset by proper positioning of the ball by the first and second discs. Thus, the effects of the rotation the first and second discs during the balancing operation are not "unaccounted for" as suggested by the Examiner, but rather are addressed during the balancing operation. Again, this would be readily apparent to a person having ordinary skill in the art. Thus, the rejection should be withdrawn.

The Examiner rejected Claims 11 and 13 through 20 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter that was not described in an enabling manner

in the specification, specifically in connection with the arm portions discussed above. This rejection is believed to be obviated by the amendments to the specification and Fig. 3 discussed above. Accordingly, this rejection should be withdrawn.

The rejections of Claims 17 through 20 under 35 U.S.C. 101 and under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph have been obviated by the cancellation thereof.

Respectfully submitted,



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